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Thalamic cholinergic innervation is spared in Alzheimer disease compared to Parkinsonian disorders

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Abstract

OBJECTIVE—There are two major sources of cholinergic projections in the brain. The nucleus basalis of Meynert provides the principal cholinergic input of the cortical mantle and the pedunculopontine nucleus-laterodorsal tegmental complex (PPN-LDTC; hereafter referred to as PPN) provides the major cholinergic input to the thalamus. Cortical cholinergic denervation has previously been shown to be part of Alzheimer and parkinsonian dementia but there is less information about subcortical thalamic cholinergic denervation. We investigated thalamic cholinergic afferent integrity by measuring PPN-Thalamic (PPN-Thal) acetylcholinesterase (AChE) activity via PET imaging in Alzheimer (AD), Parkinson disease without dementia (PD), Parkinson disease with dementia (PDD) and dementia with Lewy bodies (DLB).

METHODS—AD (n=13; mean age 75.4±5.5), PD (n=11; age 71.4±6.4), PDD (n=6; age 70.8±4.7), DLB (n=6; age 68.0±8.6) and normal controls (NC; n=14; age 69.0±7.5) subjects underwent AChE [¹¹C]-methyl-4-piperidinyl propionate (PMP) PET imaging. PPN-Thal PET data were analyzed using the Nagatsuka method.

RESULTS—There were no significant differences in mean age between the groups (F=1.86, p=0.134). Kruskal-Wallis testing demonstrated a significant group effect for PPN-Thal AChE hydrolysis rates (F=9.62, P<0.0001). Compared to NC, reduced thalamic k₃ hydrolysis rate was noted in subjects with PDD (−19.8%; AChE k₃ hydrolysis rates 0.1072±0.0143 min^{−1}), DLB (−17.4%; 0.1103±0.0112 min^{−1}) and PD (−12.8%; 0.1165±0.0114 min^{−1}). Each of these 3 subgroups were statistically different from AD subjects (−0.7%; 0.1326±0.0095 min^{−1}) who

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showed relatively spared thalamic k3 hydrolysis rates which were comparable to NC ($0.1336 \pm 0.0142 \text{ min}^{-1}$).

CONCLUSIONS—Thalamic cholinergic denervation is present in PD, PDD, and DLB but not in AD. Neurodegenerative involvement of thalamic cholinergic afferent projections may contribute to disease-specific motor and cognitive abnormalities.

Keywords

Acetylcholine; [^{11}C] PMP PET; Alzheimer disease; Parkinson disease; PPN; Parkinson disease with dementia

Introduction

Cortical cholinergic denervation is a well-established pathological hallmark of Alzheimer disease (AD).[7] The two principle cholinergic projection systems of the brain include the basal forebrain system, in particular the nucleus basalis of Meynert (nBM), which supplies cholinergic projections throughout the cerebral cortex and pontine projection system, including the pedunculo-pontine nucleus (PPN) and the lateral dorsal tegmental nucleus (LDTN), both of which provide cholinergic innervation to various subcortical structures including the basal ganglia, thalamus, brainstem and rostral spinal cord.[10, 20] While loss of nBM cholinergic neurons is a classic feature of feature of AD[26], less is known about the integrity of the pontine cholinergic projection system and its role in the pathogenesis of AD.

Though cortical cholinergic changes are recognized as a universal hallmark of late-stage AD, we have previously reported *in vivo* imaging findings suggesting that cortical cholinergic deficits in mild to moderate AD are less robust in comparison to those seen in Parkinson disease (PD) with dementia (PDD) of comparable severity of dementia.[4] Interestingly, thalamic cholinergic changes have also been described in PD without dementia and may associate with a propensity for falls and REM sleep behavior disorder.[5, 15] As the presence of REM sleep behavior disorder and falls is much more common in PD than in AD, it is possible that these clinical phenotypic differences between these neurodegenerative disorders may reflect differences in the integrity of the cholinergic system.

In vivo [^{11}C]-methyl-4-piperidiny] propionate (PMP) positron emission tomography (PET) imaging assessment of acetylcholinesterase (AChE) activity in the human brain is a reliable marker for cholinergic terminal integrity[24] and also allows the differential assessment of cortical and subcortical (PPN-Thal) cholinergic systems *in vivo*. We performed [^{11}C]-PMP PET imaging in subjects with AD and various alpha-synuclein-related disorders (PD, PDD, and Dementia with Lewy Bodies--DLB) to assess the possible differential role of the pontine cholinergic projection system in these neurodegenerative diseases. We hypothesized that thalamic cholinergic denervation is present in these parkinsonian disorders but not in AD.

Methods

Subjects

This study involved 50 subjects: 13 with AD, 11 with PD, 6 with PDD, 6 with DLB, and 14 normal controls (NC). Results of the cortical AChE data from these subjects has been published previously.[4] There were no significant differences in mean (SD) age among the groups (table 1): those with AD, 75.4 (5.5) years; those with PD, 71.4 (6.4) years; those with

PDD, 70.8 (4.7) years; those with DLB, 68.0 (8.6) and NCs, 69.0 (7.5) years; $F = 1.86$, $P = 0.134$).

Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) scores (mean [SD]) were decreased in the groups with dementia with those with AD being 22.1 (5.0); those with PD, 27.2 (2.6); those with PDD, 23.8 (2.6); those with DLB 21.3 (6.7); and NCs, 29.0 (1.6); ($F = 8.15$, $P < .001$) but the scores were not significantly different between the AD group and PDD/DLB-affected groups ($t = -0.25$, $P = 0.80$). MMSE scores were not significantly different between those who had PDD and those who had DLB (mean [SD], 23.8 [2.6] and 21.3 [6.6], respectively; $t = 0.86$, $P = 0.41$). Gender distribution was different among groups: AD (8 women, 4 men); PD (0 women, 11 men); PDD (0 women, 6 men); DLB (1 woman, 5 men); NC (4 women, 10 men). The overrepresentation of males in our cohort may reflect both the increased prevalence of Parkinson disease amongst men[3] as well as the relatively male-predominant gender demographics of subjects recruited from the Veteran Affairs Healthcare system. However, previous AChE PET studies in NC did not find AChE-activity gender differences in either cortical or thalamic regions of interest.[16]

AD subjects were diagnosed using the NINCDS-ADRDA (National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke–Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association) criteria.[2, 18] PDD was diagnosed in patients having a history of idiopathic PD with incident dementia. DLB was clinically diagnosed following the Consortium on Dementia With Lewy Bodies' criteria.[17] No subjects were taking anticholinergic or cholinesterase inhibitor drugs. Subjects with PD, PDD, and DLB were taking a variable combination of carbidopa-levodopa, selegiline hydrochloride, or dopamine agonists. Dopaminergic medications were withheld for at least 12 to 18 hours (overnight withdrawal) prior to PET imaging the next morning. All NC subjects had a normal neurological examination at the time of the study. This study was approved by the institutional review board and informed consent was obtained for all subjects.

ACHe PET AND MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING

The [^{11}C]PMP radioligand is an acetylcholine analogue that serves as a selective substrate for AChE hydrolysis.[11] The hydrolyzed radioligand becomes trapped as a hydrophilic product locally in the brain following the AChE biodistribution. The [^{11}C]PMP was prepared using a previously described method[25]. Dynamic PET scanning was performed for 80 minutes following a bolus intravenous injection of 15 mCi (555 MBq) of [^{11}C]PMP. Sequential emission scans were obtained in 3-dimensional imaging mode using an emission computed axial tomograph (ECAT HR+; CTI PET Systems, Knoxville, Tenn), which acquires 63 transaxial slices (slice thickness, 2.4 mm with an in-plane resolution of 4.1 mm). A thermoplastic mask was made for each subject to minimize head movement. The PET emission data were corrected for attenuation, scatter, and radioactive decay.

A volumetric spoiled-echo gradient recall MRI was collected for each subject using a 1.5-T scanner (Signa; GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, Wis). The MRI data were cropped in preparation for alignment with the PET data using AnalyzeAVW software (Biomedical Imaging Resource; Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn).

DATA ANALYSIS

All dynamic PET image frames were spatially co-registered within subjects with a rigid-body transformation to reduce the effects of subject motion during the imaging session [22]. Data were co-registered, reoriented, and nonlinearly warped using NeuroStat routines. Thalamic volume-of-interest was determined using an in-house developed brain PET atlas. [21, 22]

AChE hydrolysis rates (k_3) were estimated using a method using the striatum as the reference input tissue.[23] Mean right & left thalamic AChE hydrolysis rates were averaged. The Kruskal-Wallis test and post-hoc Wilcoxon rank-sum testing with Bonferonni correction for multiple comparisons were used for statistical group comparison.

Results

Mean thalamic AChE Activity [^{11}C]PMP k_3 values for all subgroups are shown in table 2. Kruskal-Wallis testing revealed significant differences between subgroups ($\chi^2 = 24.03$, $p < 0.001$). AD subjects showed relatively preserved thalamic cholinergic innervations compared to subjects with PD, PDD and DLB. Relative to NCs, AD subjects showed only a 0.7% reduction in thalamic k_3 hydrolysis rate. Comparatively, subjects with PD (12.8%), PDD (19.8%), and DLB (17.4%) showed significantly greater thalamic cholinergic denervation relative to both AD and NCs (Figure 1). Figure 2 depicts subgroup averages for regional mean PMP k_3 .

Intergroup comparisons were performed using the Wilcoxon rank-sum test with Bonferonni correction (Significant p-value defined as < 0.008). Differences in thalamic [^{11}C] PMP k_3 were seen between AD subjects and subjects with PD ($Z = -3.071$, $p = 0.002$), PDD ($Z = -2.982$, $p = 0.003$) and DLB ($Z = -2.982$, $p = 0.003$) (table 3). There were no significant differences between AD subjects and NCs ($Z = -0.34$, $p = 0.734$). Subjects with PDD showed the lowest PMP thalamic hydrolysis rate amongst all subgroups though Wilcoxon rank-sum test did not demonstrate a statistically significant difference between PDD and DLB groups ($Z = -0.641$, $p = 0.522$). There were no significant differences between the PD versus the PDD/DLB groups ($Z = 1.385$, $p = 0.166$).

Discussion

Our *in vivo* imaging findings suggest that patients with mild AD have similar thalamic cholinergic system integrity compared to normal controls and no significant thalamic cholinergic denervation compared to PD and parkinsonian dementia patients. These findings are consistent with the limited published post-mortem literature on the pontine cholinergic system in AD. Dugger *et al.* compared postmortem PPN/LDTN findings in subjects with Lewy-body-related disorders (LBD) ($n=19$), AD ($n=19$) and normal controls ($n=10$) and found the PPN and LDTN to be susceptible to Lewy body pathology in LBD and tau pathology in AD. However, only the subjects with Lewy body disorders were found to have significant cell loss relative to normal controls.[8] Woolf *et al.* found similar results in a smaller postmortem study involving 4 subjects with AD.[27] Brandel *et al.* found selective loss of substantia innominata neurons in AD whereas there was sparing of the brainstem cholinergic neurons.[6]

In animal models of neurodegenerative disorders, impairment of the pontine cholinergic projection system has been associated with a number of motor and non-motor features including sleep disorders and gait imbalance. Janzen *et al.* recently demonstrated an association between visual hallucinations in PD and PPN atrophy as assessed by voxel based morphometry.[13] We have recently found an association between symptoms of REM sleep behavior disorder in PD and both cortical and thalamic subcortical cholinergic denervation. [15] We also previously reported on higher incidence of falls in PD related to PPN/Thal cholinergic denervation.[5] As both RBD and falls are not common symptoms in prototypical AD these clinical phenotypic features may reflect thalamic cholinergic denervation. PPN/LDTN cholinergic denervation may also portend the development of a specific cognitive subtype more analogous to the frontal-subcortical cognitive syndrome seen in early PD that tends to manifest with impaired attention, executive dysfunction, and

to a lesser extent, visuospatial impairment.[14] This cognitive phenotype may be associated with postural instability and gait difficulties in PD and may auger increased risk of dementia.[1, 12]

In contrast to the degeneration of the basal forebrain complex in AD, the cholinergic innervation of the striatum (mainly originating from striatal interneurons) and of the thalamus (mainly originating from the brainstem) appears to remain relatively intact.[19] Hence, AD may be best characterized not by general cholinergic neuronal loss but rather by selective cholinergic denervation of the cerebral cortex, most severely in the temporal lobes and in the adjacent paralimbic areas.[9]

Our findings lend credence to the association between alpha-synucleinopathies and subcortical cholinergic denervation, though they do not provide support for the early involvement of the pontine cholinergic system in AD. Differences in the integrity of subcortical cholinergic networks may reflect differential cell-specific vulnerability to alpha-synuclein aggregates vs tau. A limitation of our study is our relatively small sample sizes and skewed gender distribution of DLB and PDD subjects. A limitation of the PMP radioligand is that it is not a good tracer to assess striatal AChE activity. We also note that the lack of an association in our cross-sectional study does not rule out the possibility of later involvement of the PPN/LDTN in more advanced AD.

Conclusion

Our findings suggest that the pontine cholinergic projection system may be relatively spared in early AD. Ongoing advances in the functional neuroimaging may allow for further correlative analyses amongst neurodegenerative diseases with shared cognitive symptoms.

Highlights

The forebrain and subcortical systems are the principle brain cholinergic projection systems

AChE [¹¹C]-(PMP) PET estimates in vivo integrity of cholinergic terminals

Subcortical cholinergic denervation is relatively spared in Alzheimer disease compared to parkinsonian disorders

Subcortical cholinergic denervation may correlate with specific clinical features in parkinsonian disorders

Abbreviations

PPN	pedunclopontine nucleus
LDTN	laterodorsal tegmental complex
PET	positron emission tomography
[¹¹C]PMP	AChE [¹¹ C]-methyl-4-piperidiny propionate
AD	Alzheimer disease
PD	Parkinson disease
PDD	Parkinson Disease with Dementia
DLB	Dementia with Lewy Bodies

NC Normal Control

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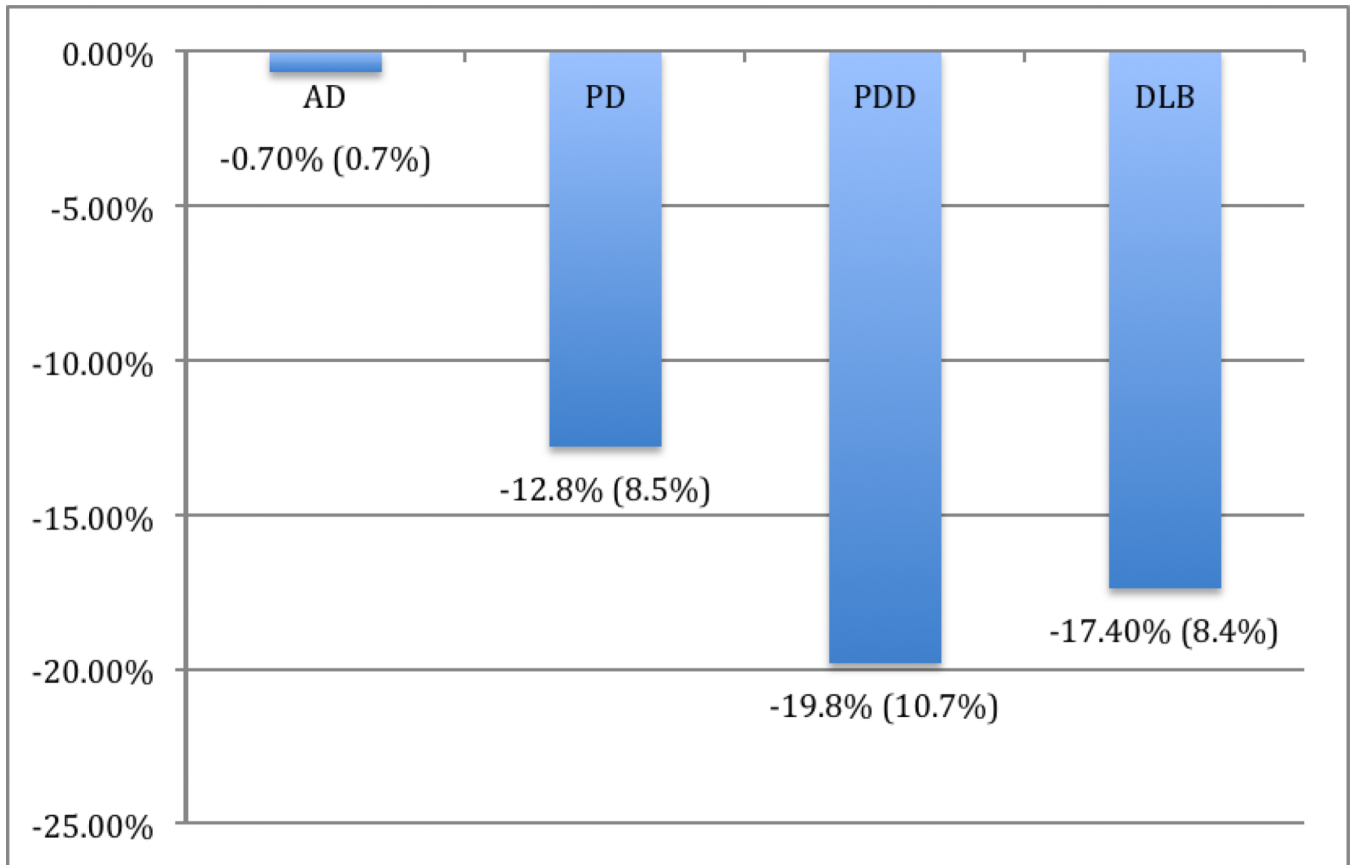


Figure 1. Relative (% difference) subcortical cholinergic denervation in Alzheimer disease and alpha-synucleinopathies compared to healthy controls.

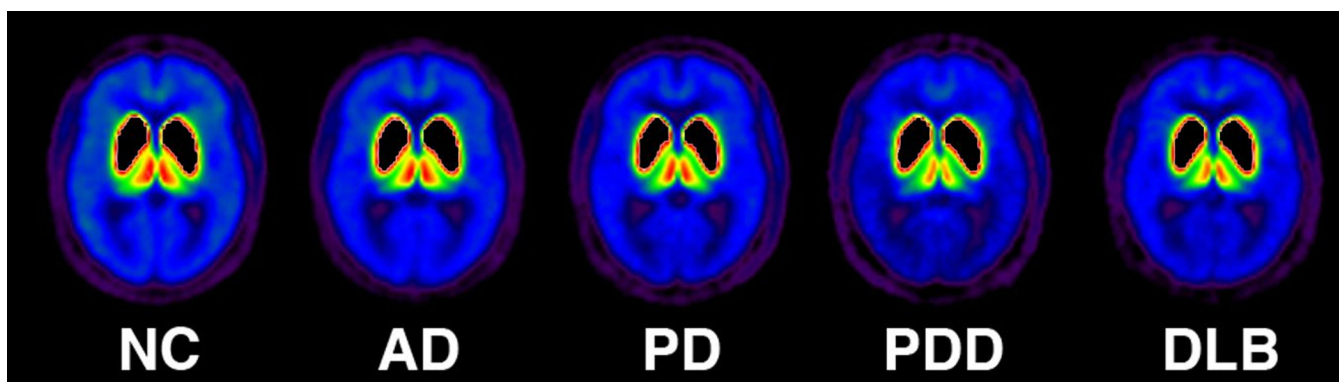


Figure 2.

Legend: (AD)= Alzheimer disease, (PD) = Parkinson disease, (PDD) = Parkinson Disease with Dementia, (DLB) = Dementia with Lewy Bodies

Table 1

Demographic information

	AD (n=13)	PD (n=11)	PDD (n=6)	DLB (n=6)	NC (n=14)
Age (SD)	75.4 (5.5)	71.4 (6.4)	70.8 (4.7)	68.0 (8.6)	69.0 (7.5)
MMSE (SD)	22.1 (5.0)	27.2 (2.6)	23.8 (2.6)	21.3 (6.7)	29.0 (1.6)
Gender (F/M)	(8/4)	(0/11)	(0/6)	(1/5)	(4/10)

MMSE = Mini-mental State Exam, SD = Standard Deviation (AD)= Alzheimer disease, (PD) = Parkinson disease, (PDD) = Parkinson Disease with Dementia, (DLB) = Dementia with Lewy Bodies

Table 2Mean (SD) thalamic [¹¹C] PMP k3 hydrolysis rates

	AD (n=13)	PD (n=11)	PDD (n=6)	DLB (n=6)	NC (n=14)	ANOVA F-statistic
Thalamus [¹¹ C]PMP k3(SD) min ⁻¹	0.1326 (0.0095)	0.1165 (0.0114)	0.1072 (0.0143)	0.1103 (0.0112)	0.1336 (0.0142)	9.62 *p<0.001

(AD)= Alzheimer disease, (PD) = Parkinson disease, (PDD) = Parkinson Disease with Dementia, (DLB) = Dementia with Lewy Bodies, (NC) = Normal Controls

Table 3

Wilcoxon Rank-Sum test comparing [^{11}C]PMP k3 hydrolysis rates (min^{-1}) in Alzheimer disease compared to other neurodegenerative disorders and normal controls

	Wilcoxon Rank-Sum test
AD vs NC	$z = -0.340$, $p = 0.734$
AD vs DLB	$z = -2.982$, $p = 0.003^*$
AD vs PD	$z = -3.071$, $p = 0.002^*$
AD vs PDD	$z = -2.982$, $p = 0.003^*$

(AD)= Alzheimer disease, (PD) = Parkinson disease, (PDD) = Parkinson Disease with Dementia, (DLB) = Dementia with Lewy Bodies, , (NC) = Normal Controls.

* Statistically significant. Note: p-value for statistical significance < 0.008 based on Bonferonni correction for multiple comparisons